

TARDY PEACE DOVE FAILS TO STIR CITY

Brooklyn Bells First to Peel
News, but Few Knew
What It Was About.

MANY WONDER AT GUNS
Manhattan's Feeble Attempt
at Belated Celebration Is
Checked by Police.

The innumerable delays that have characterized the first celebration of New York yesterday to give the peace dove a somewhat sorrowful salute. Despite talk some months ago about the celebration that was to take place when the bird finally should alight upon the globe, the glad tidings from Versailles was marked with indifference.

In the first place somebody mixed things up so that Brooklyn beat Manhattan by an hour on the celebration. At 10:45 A. M. the bell in the tower of the Borough Hall on the other side of the river pealed merrily for the dawn of peace, although nobody except the man who was ringing it and one or two other high Brooklyn officials was aware of the cause of the untimely pealing.

It was not until 11:45 that President Frank Downing of the Board of Aldermen heard the news, and then the bell in City Hall began to ring. The celebration causing the Park Row crowds to inquire of policemen as to the cause of the racket, only to find that the cops didn't know.

When those police spotted plans which occupants of the downtown office buildings had for celebrating the signing of the treaty by threatening the overjoyed ones with arrest. They made their way into offices from which overenthusiastic clerks had dumped trash baskets of paper, etc., on the crowds below and told them that their celebration would have to be cut out.

When the battleship Pennsylvania fired the national salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the occasion, the guns thought that it was all being done in honor of Admiral Mayo and a party of officers who were receiving decorations from the French government aboard the vessel at the time. Hardly any one excepting the gunners, an officer and the wireless operator, who had received Secretary Daniels' question concerning the signing, knew anything about it.

When they finally did learn they called the band together to play the "Star Spangled Banner" after which they went back to their tasks.

After the evening newspapers had widely circulated the news a few people noticed their service flags to the windows for a while, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted here and there, and some factory whistles gave vent to a few shrill notes, but all in all the celebration was a fizzle.

The only solemn note to the occasion was sounded at Grant's Tomb, where a delegation from the Harlem Patriotic League immediately repaired and held services, at which Mrs. Laura B. Frisk presided. A wreath was placed upon the sarcophagus.

By the Associated Press.

PANIS, June 28.—The refusal of China to sign the peace treaty came after repeated efforts of the Chinese delegation to obtain permission to sign with reservations on the Shantung settlement. President Wilson was appealed to by the Chinese delegation several times within the last week and at first seemed inclined to favor allowing the Chinese to attach their signatures with reservations. But, finally, he concurred in the decision of the conference that the Chinese might make a declaration on their position after signature, but not before. This was regarded by the delegation as incapable of protecting China's rights. The Chinese refused to sign and now are awaiting further orders from Peking.

The Chinese delegation issued an official statement on its position to-night, reviewing its protest against the Shantung settlement, made to the council of Prime Ministers on May 4, and its reservation on the same question, made in the plenary session of the Peace Conference May 21, and the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan instead of to China.

The statement says that the action of the conference on Shantung evoked a nation wide protest in China, which makes it impossible for the Chinese Government to accept the objectionable clause in the treaty.

The Chinese delegation's proposal was that it write in the treaty above its signature "subject to reservation made at the plenary session of May 8 relative to the question of Shantung in Articles 156, 157 and 158."

The statement says that the Peace Conference through official channels denied any action on the part of China which would make it possible to reopen the Shantung question.

GERMANY CHEATS
IN DENMARK NOW

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, June 28.—The tactics of Germany in sinking her surrendered ships in Scapa Flow and the burning of the French battle flags she was pledged to return are being followed also in Schleswig, according to an official report from Copenhagen received here.

The Danish Government has complained that the Germans are selling the State property of Denmark. Details are lacking, but an intimation is given that they are disposing of public buildings. Denmark is incensed because under the terms of the treaty she is to receive Schleswig, which was taken from her by the Austro-Prussians in the partition of middle Europe in 1866.

Bathing Apparel
for Stout Women

We advise the stout woman of looking well in the water by our specially designed bathing suit, which is cut on lines that reduce the appearance of the stout woman.

Bathing Suits
Satin, Taffeta, Jersey, Mohair and Surf Ratio. Specially priced, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95 to 7.50. Special 1.95.

Bathing Corsets
Specially designed to give the stout woman a firm appearance. Lightly boned, rust-proof. Sizes up to 48 waist. Special 1.95.

21 W. 38th St., N.Y.

PEACE NEWS CABLED TO U.S. IN 20 MINUTES

Continued from First Page.

tions; thus all the Americans will sign and be followed by other delegations." The following message of congratulation to President Wilson upon the signing of the treaty was sent by Mr. Polk:

"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

Senate Quickly Informed.

Announcement of the signing was made to the Senate almost as soon as it was received. The chamber had convened at 10 o'clock—two hours ahead of its usual time—in order to rush the business of winding up the appropriation bills before it. The announcement caused no ripple of excitement on the floor or in the small group of spectators in the galleries.

Almost as soon as the State Department announced the signing of the treaty the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, gave out a message from the President. Like his famous appeal for votes issued last autumn which failed so signally this message is addressed: "My fellow countrymen."

This message aroused the Senate far more than the announcement of the signing of the treaty. In it Senators saw little more than propaganda for the League of Nations scheme which the President has woven into the peace pact.

The immediate effect was to galvanize the opposition to the league scheme which has been rather loose and flabby for the past ten days or more. Not even the most ardent followers of the Administration attempted a demonstration when the President's message was read to the Senate.

The final certainty that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be specifically protected, that Article X, would bind the United States to interfere in every petty squabble the world over if the treaty is ratified as it now stands, and that China, an enemy of the Central Powers, would be deprived of Shantung, was brought into line even the weak sisters on the league scheme as Senator Norris (Neb.), Capper (Kan.) and Kenyon (Ia.). Only Senator McCumber (N. D.) remains among the Republican proponents of the league scheme as the President's message was read.

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CHINESE EXPLAIN
REFUSAL TO SIGN

Vainly Sought Reservation on
Shantung Award.

By the Associated Press.

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A Split of
White Rock
and a dash of lemon
quenches the most
irritating thirst.

dent seeks to have it remain. This defection is balanced by Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat. In addition half a dozen Democrats are expected now to line up for amendments to the pact.

Trying to Hold Democrats.

Anticipating that some Democratic Senators will follow their consciences instead of the President's dictation, Postmaster-General Burleson, the political "fixer" of the Administration, has been in constant conference with these Senators. In this and other ways everything possible has been done to try to hold these men in line, the pro-league Democrats realizing fully that once any Democrat supports a single reservation the situation will be completely in the hands of the opponents of internationalism.

Senator Spencer (Mo.), one of the Republicans whose stand has been questionable, after hearing the President's message to-day came out flatfooted for reservations by the Senate in ratifying. Senator Spencer said:

"The treaty will not be accepted without reservations. Many people believe that the treaty will be presented to a Senate that is antagonistic. As a matter of fact the Senate will receive the treaty sympathetically, but three reservations at least must be made before the document will be acceptable. These relate to the Monroe Doctrine, domestic questions such as immigration and the tariff and when American troops shall be sent to war."

Senator Spencer expressed the opinion that Article X should not be stricken from the covenant as such action would mean delay while the treaty was returned to the other signatories for agreement. Reservations, however, would achieve the same protection for the United States. If it is contended that this protection already exists under the treaty supporters of the league can-

not object to the Senate's repudiation of them, the Senator said.

Calder Favors Reservations.

In Missouri, Mr. Spencer had found many strongly in favor of the league, but when questioned as to whether they were willing to accept at the sacrifice of national sovereignty they declared emphatically that the reservations should be made.

"I am in favor of reservations in ratifying the League of Nations covenant," said Senator Calder (N. Y.), "and I am very confident they will be made by the Senate. I believe there ought to be a reservation as to Article X. This could be done through qualifying resolutions which would have the effect of eliminating it from the treaty, or America could recognize through a reservation Article X, but at the same time making it explicit that other nations would not be compelled to make such reservations, or it could be done through an amendment to the treaty by which the article would be recognized for a period of two years. I am in favor of the latter course. If after two years it was found that the United States had become involved in disputes that would impel the nation to seek withdrawal from the obligation then it could be done in that way. There are other matters that ought to be put under reservation. I believe the Senate will embrace all of them in a qualifying resolution."

Views of Senator Capper.

Senator Capper demanded reservations in line with the Reid proposals and went further, asserting that in a number of respects the treaty's terms of peace are even worse than the league covenant. "Reservations must be made to the League of Nations covenant along with the ratification of the treaty of peace," said Mr. Capper. "I think the proposal of Mr. Root involving qualifying reservations as to Article X, the Monroe Doctrine, immigration and other matters is the best method for achieving amendments. I think the treaty is in many respects worse than the league covenant. The disposition of Shantung is particularly repugnant to me. I do not think the Senate will fall into line with the suggestion from Paris that the treaty be taken just as it is and ratified."

That the signing of the treaty creates peace and that this will not be affected by any attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations was the view advanced by Senator Nelson (Minn.). The treaty will become operative when ratified by three of the major belligerents opposed to Germany as those three; and of course as to others as fast as they shall ratify. Delay by the United States in ratifying will not affect other nations, which will get peace as fast as by their ratifications they entitle themselves to it. Thus there is actual peace, and the United States is free to take as much time as it likes to determine what it will do.

Senator Gerry (R. I.) said: "The signing of the treaty has caused a sigh of relief throughout civilization and brought gladness to many homes."

Senator McCumber (N. D.) explained his position as to reservations. He is willing to have interpretations attached to the resolution of ratification, but none

that would nullify any part of the treaty.

Mr. Root originally declared himself in favor of Article X, for instance. He now says he is opposed to its acceptance without reservation by the Senate. He hardly can be said to have been consistent. I personally believe that the United States cannot have entered into a war for the preservation of civilization and democracy and for the self-determination of the smaller nations and peoples of the world without now being bound to assist in the rights, territorial and otherwise, of those nations and peoples being preserved.

"I do not agree with those who contend that the League of Nations would commit us to future foreign wars or would invite an attack upon the Monroe Doctrine or upon essential American or domestic rights. I believe the league will do much to insure permanent peace."

Senator Pomeroy (Ohio), speaking as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "It is a new charter in international affairs of worldwide importance. The treaty is a settlement of the greatest war that ever cursed humanity. It is not to be expected that its provisions will suit every one, but its great importance and the untoward consequences which would flow from failure to ratify should give pause to those who will insist on its defeat simply because they cannot approve of all of its provisions."

Senator McCormick (Illinois): "The President's message is a very general statement. Certainly it offers no specific reason to hope for dominion, autonomy or independence for the Irish or any other people."

Would Accept Treaty in Full.

Senator Watson (Indiana): "I think I agree with the President that the Treaty of Peace ought to be accepted in full. I favor a few amendments and there are a number of others who feel the same about it."

Senator Lenroot (Wisconsin): "All I would say is that it is a natural request for the President to make."

Senator New Jersey: "I favor qualifying amendments as to the Monroe Doctrine, Article X, immigration and tariff and other domestic questions. Without these I do not see how the league covenant can be ratified."

Announcement of the signing of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles, made to the House through the reading of the President's cablegram at the request of Champ Clark immediately after convening, was received with noisy acclaim on both sides of the hall and with wild demonstrations of personal tribute to the President on the part of the Democrats.

Subsequent comments by Representatives on the significance of the announcement varied from the fulsome rejoicing of Representative Clark: "My Lord, everybody on earth is glad of it," to the cautious misgivings of the new Senator Mr. Gillett, who pointed out the doubtful peace effect of bringing into being and keeping within their own boundaries numerous new nations without national governmental traditions and without self-governing experience.

Speaker Gillett's Views.

Realizing the ease with which either praise or criticism of the interwoven treaty and League of Nations might

become a future embarrassment many Republicans declined to comment.

Speaker Gillett's statement, the most carefully thought out expression on the House side of the Capitol, was as follows:

"I am of course exceedingly glad that the peace treaty for which we have been patiently waiting for more than seven months has at last been consummated. I am also exceedingly glad that the President will at last feel that he can come home and give his belated signature to the important and necessary legislation which Congress has enacted."

"I hope the peace treaty may be a permanent and enduring one, but it seems to me no thoughtful man can be without misgivings. Aside from the much disputed League of Nations it is very problematical what will happen to the many new nations and boundaries which this far reaching treaty has called into being, republics lacking in the tradition and experience of self-government and invested by complications and animosities both from within and without. I could have wished that the United States, which had no historic knowledge or association with these peoples, might have refrained from active participation in the settlement of their destiny and let it to their European neighbors who are most familiar with and most interested in their national life and who must be their future guardians. But I hope that the treaty, although it is a palpable compromise between justice and self-interest, may prove so beneficent and successful as to be a bulwark against future wars and that business and industry the world over will revive."

ANTI-AIR RAID GUNS
SOUND PEACE NOTE

London Bells Add to Din of
Celebration.

LONDON, June 28.—London learned of the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles at 3:40 o'clock. The news became known through the firing of guns which had been installed during the war to warn the city of air raids. These guns were used as harbingers of the long awaited peace.

The moving throngs came to a halt when the first report was heard. The tension lasted but a few seconds. Then the people gave themselves up to celebration of the event.

Flag sellers did a brisk trade. Their wares were bought eagerly and were thrown to the breeze by the cheering thousands.

The great bells of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and virtually all the churches of the metropolis added to the din. Bands of Boy Scouts, engaged in their usual afternoon marching, put even more than customary force into the blowing of bugles and the beating of drums.

Trafalgar Square, already crowded by those attending a huge war bond sale, was a magnet that drew many other thousands. The crowds poured into the square, cheering as they came. Whitehall and other centres, including Hyde Park, also had their demonstrations. Thousands of Boy Scouts, drawn by the blowing of many whistles, gathered to celebrate in Hyde Park.

In fact, the whole West End suburban district participated in the celebration. The only quiet spot was the square mile which composes the City of London proper, and which is always deserted Saturday afternoons. Even there flags were soon flying.

In theatres and other places of amusement the news that the peace treaty had been signed was communicated immediately to the audiences. The people rose and cheered and sang the national anthem. Newsboys soon came with special editions. They carried the huge posters customarily issued by newspapers here, and these gave the people all the news they wanted for the moment. These posters read "Peace Signed—Official."

KING GEORGE SENDS
GREETING TO WILSON

Hopes U. S. and Britain Will
Ever Be Brothers.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—King George has sent the following message to President Wilson:

"In this glorious hour when the long struggle of nations for right, justice and freedom is at last crowned by a triumphant peace, I greet you, Mr. President, and the

great American people in the name of the British nation.

At a time when fortune seemed to frown and the issues of the war trembled in the balance the American people stretched out the hand of fellowship to those who on this side of the ocean were battling for a righteous cause. Light and hope at once shone brighter in our hearts and a new day dawned.

Together we have fought to a happy end; together we lay down our arms in proud consciousness of a new day dawning.

Mr. President. It is on this day one of our happiest thoughts that the American and British people, brothers in arms, will continue forever to be brothers in peace. United before by language, traditions, kinship and ideals, there has been set upon our fellowship the sacred seal of common sacrifice.

Alfonso Congratulates Allies.

MADRID, June 28.—On the occasion of the signing of the treaty of peace King Alfonso has sent a telegram of congratulations to the heads of the allied and associated countries.

SUMMER FURS

NECK PIECES—CAPES—COATEES
SCARFS

Distinctive Styles Exclusive in Design

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"The Marvel" Machine

For Hand Embroidery \$5.00

With this wonderful little device, the finest pieces of embroidery may be finished without eye strain and at a saving of time, energy and patience.

Demonstration in the Art Goods Section.

Fifth Floor.

Cool Pongee Suits For Women

Are Attractively Priced

\$28.50

Three models fashioned of these smart, neutral toned Pongee Silks, ideal for Summer wear. Expertly tailored Suits with belted coats on sport lines or in more dressy effects.

Specially purchased for this Sale and priced accordingly, these are remarkable values.

Misses' Pongee Suits

\$28.50

Youthful belted coats with pockets, and smart skirts, fashioned of pongee silk of excellent quality. Three typical models for Misses. 14 to 18 years.

Third Floor.

Middy Blouses

At a Very Low Price \$1.50

Three models in serviceable White Galatea; regulation styles with white or navy blue collars, long sleeves. Sizes 6 to 20 years.

Skirts to Wear with Middy Blouses

Pleated models in Galatea; attached to body. Sizes 6 to 14 years. \$1.95

Plain model with patch pockets, in Gabardine; sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. \$2.95

Third Floor.

Summer Underwear

For the Dainty Woman

Glove Silk Camisoles, tailored tops; pink only. \$1.50

Glove Silk Envelope Chemise, bodice top styles, lace trimmed. \$3.25 and \$3.95

Swiss Ribbed Vests, gauge weight, finely finished. \$1.50

The New Athletic Union Suit—fine sheer Batiste, bodice shoulder styles. \$1.50 to \$6.65

Ground Floor.

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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Featuring Fascinating New Models In Women's Summer Dresses

\$29.50 and \$32.50

A collection of Afternoon Frocks, cool, sheer, exquisitely dainty, introducing style notes new and very charming. Dresses of the picturesque and becoming type that the most fashionable women fancy.



French Voiles and Georgette Crepes, in delicate tints and in white, lovely with hand drawn work and tucks, or trimmed with Irish crochet or filet laces. The graceful lines of the new silhouette are cleverly accentuated.

Also, at these attractive prices, smart dark colored Foulard Voiles, crisp Organdies and novelty Cottons in exclusive effects.

A Group of Cotton Dresses

June Sale Offerings—Notable Values at

\$5.00, \$6.95, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00

Voiles, Ginghams, Tissues, Organdies, in styles for every summer demand.

Third Floor.

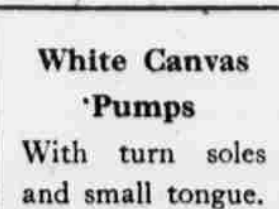
White Pumps and Oxfords

Latest Summer Styles at Very Low Prices



White Buckskin Pumps

Neatly perforated, with Louis XVI. heels. \$8.75



White Canvas Pumps

With turn soles and small tongue. \$4.85



White Canvas Oxfords

Plain toes, white soles and military heels. \$7.65

Midsummer Blouses Of Sheer Voile

Copy of a Paris Model

\$6.95

An adorable new Blouse of fine white Voile, unusually effective with its coin dot embroidery bands and dainty frills of the creamy Binche lace in which the Parisienne so delights. Very new the wide 3/4 sleeves, and the round, youthful line of the neck.

White Voile Blouses

\$1.95

A number of attractive models, embroidered or lace trimmed, as well as tailored styles.

Third Floor.

Summer Negligees

In Delightful F